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MILTON NURSERY CO.

A. Miller & Sons, Incorporators
MILTON-FREEWATER, OREGON



RETAIL PRICE LIST

January 1, 1953

Prices herein listed supersede all prices previously published by us, and are also subject to change without notice.

PRICES OF ALL FRUIT TREES: Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Crab-apples, Nectarines, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Prunes and Quinces; also Almond Nuts. Except *Red Bartlett Pears, in large size only, at 50c extra in each quantity rate.

		Lots of 1-10 Each	11-50 Each
Extra Large	5 to 6 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ -up inch caliper —	\$2.00	\$1.85
*Large	4 to 6 feet, $\frac{5}{8}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliper —	\$1.75	\$1.60
Standard	4 to 5 feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{5}{8}$ inch caliper —	\$1.50	\$1.35
Light	3 to 4 feet, $\frac{3}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ inch caliper —	\$1.25	\$1.10

NOTE: Write for Our Special Commercial Prices on 50 or more trees.

Some varieties of fruit trees make a lower height in comparison of caliper, than others. In these instances the caliper will govern the grades.

75 YEARS EXPERIENCE

In making comparisons, always consider Quality, Genuineness and Service. Oftentimes Price is Secondary, and the Best is the Cheapest. Our Seventy Five Years of successful nursery experience under the Same Management and at the Same Location, producing trustworthy nursery stock, is your best assurance of satisfaction.

Our Nursery Stocks are grown on well drained, loamy soil which produces a bright, clean and fibrous root system and trees which are thrifty and in a vigorous growing condition.

We give our personal attention to the collection of bud-wood used for propagation of our fruit trees to insure genuineness of varieties and prevention of infectious diseases. We maintain our own Scion Orchard from which we get the bud-wood and it is inspected annually by officials of the Oregon State Department of Horticulture and of the Oregon State College.

SEE HELPFUL PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

On The Other Side

HELPFUL PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

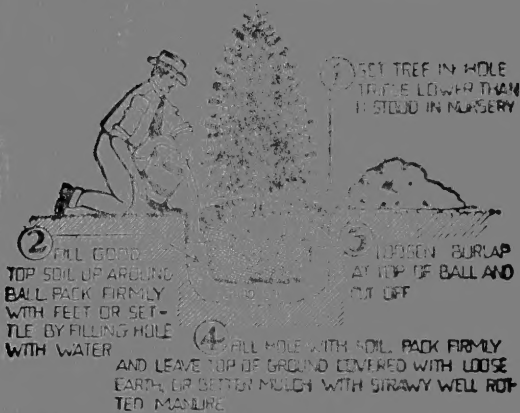
CARE ON ARRIVAL

If you are unable to plant the shrubs for two or three days after purchasing them, heel them in as explained in the section devoted to trees. If the roots are dried out, place them in a tub of water and let them stand for several hours before planting. Keep them in the shade and protected from the wind, before planting. See the following illustration.



Always "Heel" in Shrubs if not Planted Immediately.

PLANTING EVERGREENS



When Evergreens arrive from the nursery, they have a ball of earth about the roots, and wrapped with burlap. This is known as "B & B" plants. **Do not remove the burlap**, except as shown in the planting illustration.

Dig the hole about 12 inches larger in cross diameter, but only 2 inches deeper than the depth of the ball. In digging place the first half of the dirt on one side of the hole and the balance on the other side. Set the ball of the evergreen in the hole and place the "top soil" about the ball one-half the depth of the hole; firm the soil well with the feet, but with care not to break the ball. Finish filling the hole with dirt; then pour in sufficient water to entirely soak the dirt; when settled put a layer of dry dirt on the surface, which prevents the soil from baking. Keep the soil very moist by rewatering to the full depth of the hole when necessary.

HOW TO PLANT

This applies to all Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. See Special Instructions for planting Evergreens.

Before planting prune all bruised or torn ends of the roots with a sharp knife or shears.

Dig the hole large enough to accommodate the roots without bending or crowding, and a little deeper than necessary with the bottom loosened up well. Lay the first half of the dirt (top soil) from the hole to one side, and the balance of the dirt on the other side of the hole.

Spread the roots out, then fill back by using the "top soil" and working it carefully about the roots, filling every space. When the hole is refilled within 2 inches of the top; pour in sufficient water to thoroughly wet the refilled-soil; let settle and finish filling with soil, leaving the surface loose and loamy.

When finished planting, the tree or shrub should be an inch deeper than it stood in the nursery. However, too deep planting is very retarding or even detrimental to the growth of the plant. It may be the cause of the plant failing to grow.

